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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/964,392	09/28/2001	Larry D. Woodring	BS01-124	2345

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[REDACTED] ART UNIT [REDACTED] PAPER NUMBER

2642

DATE MAILED: 06/16/2003

8

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

<b>Office Action Summary</b>	<b>Application No.</b>	<b>Applicant(s)</b>	
	09/964,392	WOODRING, LARRY D.	
	<b>Examiner</b>	<b>Art Unit</b>	
	Rasha S AL-Aubaidi	2642	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

#### Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
- Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

#### Status

1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 28 September 2001.

2a) This action is FINAL.                  2b) This action is non-final.

3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

#### Disposition of Claims

4) Claim(s) 1-57 is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.

6) Claim(s) 1-57 is/are rejected.

7) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.

8) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

#### Application Papers

9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10) The drawing(s) filed on \_\_\_\_\_ is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

11) The proposed drawing correction filed on \_\_\_\_\_ is: a) approved b) disapproved by the Examiner.

If approved, corrected drawings are required in reply to this Office action.

12) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner.

#### Priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 119 and 120

13) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a) All b) Some \* c) None of:

1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.

3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

14) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(e) (to a provisional application).

a) The translation of the foreign language provisional application has been received.

15) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 120 and/or 121.

#### Attachment(s)

1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)

2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)

3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449) Paper No(s) 47.

4) Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s). \_\_\_\_\_.

5) Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)

6) Other: \_\_\_\_\_

## DETAILED ACTION

### ***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102***

1. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(e) the invention was described in a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention thereof by the applicant for patent, or on an international application by another who has fulfilled the requirements of paragraphs (1), (2), and (4) of section 371(c) of this title before the invention thereof by the applicant for patent.

The changes made to 35 U.S.C. 102(e) by the American Inventors Protection Act of 1999 (AIPA) and the Intellectual Property and High Technology Technical Amendments Act of 2002 do not apply when the reference is a U.S. patent resulting directly or indirectly from an international application filed before November 29, 2000. Therefore, the prior art date of the reference is determined under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) prior to the amendment by the AIPA (pre-AIPA 35 U.S.C. 102(e)).

2. Claims 1-4,11-13, 15, 17-19, 26-28, 30-33, 40-43, 45-47 and 54-56 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Gurbani et al (US PAT # 6,282,275).

Regarding claim 1, Gurbani teaches a method for recording and providing enhanced caller information using an advanced intelligent network (see col.2, lines 48-53), said method comprising: provisioning a trigger (see col.2, lines 45-50) on a subscriber's telephone line (this reads on telephone station 104, see Fig.1 and col.2, lines 33-38) at a service switching point (the use of SSP is inherent); receiving a call from a caller to the subscriber (this reads on caller at telephone station 102 placing a

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call to a telephone station 104, see Fig.1) at the service switching point (this is inherent in the ANI environment), wherein said call encounters the trigger (this reads on the subscribers telephone station, which is here telephone set 104, detecting a call from caller at telephone station 102) ; sending a query (the query is inherent as well) to a service control point in response to the trigger (this reads on forwarding the information of the call signaling to STP 114 and then to SCP 122, see col.2, lines 45-57) sending a message from the service control point (SCP 122) to a server (this reads on server 124, see col.2, lines 57-58) in response to the query, said message comprising a calling number and a called number (this reads on the message sent from the STP 114 to SCP 122 that contains the call , which may read as the call number and related data for both the caller at station 102 and the subscriber at station 104, see col.4, lines 21-28); and providing the calling number and other information to the subscriber from the server (see col.2, lines 59-67 through col.3, lines 1-11).

Claims 17, 30 and 45 are rejected for the same reasons as discussed above with respect to claim 1.

Regarding claims 2, 18, 31 and 46, Gurbani teaches the message further comprises a calling name (this reads on information that sent from the SCP 122 to the server 124, see col.2, lines 57-67 through col.3, lines 1-2).

Regarding claims 3 and 32, Gurbani teaches the other information further comprises a calling name (this reads on the information sent back from the server to the subscriber which contains a calling name, that would be part from the other information, see col.2, lines 66-67 though col.3, lines 1-2).

Regarding claims 4, 19, 33 and 47, Gurbani teaches the other information further comprises a calling name, a calling date and a calling time (see col. 4, lines 3, lines 46-51 and col.4, lines 37-42).

Regarding claims 11, 26, 40 and 54, Gurbani teaches the server is a web-server accessible via the Internet (this basically reads on the information retrieved from the server 124 though the internet 126, see FIG.1, also col.3, lines 12-15).

Regarding claims 12, 27, 41 and 55, Gurbani teaches the server is a file transfer protocol-server accessible via the Internet (see col.3, lines 16-20).

Regarding claims 13, 28, 42 and 56, Gurbani teaches the server is an email-server accessible via the Internet (see col.5, lines 21-40).

Regarding claims 15 and 43, Gurbani teaches the step of receiving a username and a password on the server before the step of providing the calling number and other information (this basically reads on the user logging on the Internet, see col.4, lines 58-67 through col.5, lines 1-6).

***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

3. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

4. Claims 5-6, 14, 16, 20-21, 29, 34-35, 44, 48-49 and 57 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Gurbani.

Regarding claims 16, 29, 44 and 57, Gurbani does not teach specifically the server is accessible by a wireless device.

However, Gurbani teaches for example, the telephone station such as station 102 might be connected to a wireless service or even a telephone over the internet, see col. 2, lines 33-41).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have the subscriber at telephone station 104 access information from the server 124 using a wireless device, motivation for such a use is obvious especially when it provides the subscriber the versatility and the convenience.

Regarding claim 14, Gurbani does not specifically teach the server is an interactive voice response server accessible via a telephone call. However, the use of an IVR would have been obvious since Gurbani teaches the retrieval of the caller ID information is done in different forms and embodiments, such as email, or on telephone display.

Regarding claims 5-6, 20-21, 34-35 and 48-49, which recite that the other information further comprises a calling name, a calling date, a calling time, a call length and a call stop time, Gurbani teaches the use of call stamp (see col.2, 65-67, col.3, lines 45-67 and col.4, lines 39-42), which means keeping track of the record for the calls, for example, the call time. The use of call log, or call detailed record (CDR) is well known in the art, specially keeping track of the call, length, call time and the time when call ended, helps for billing the customers for certain services.

5. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 7-10, 22-25, 36-39 and 50-53 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Gurbani in view of Robbins (US PAT # 6,104,784).

Gurbani features are discussed in details in the above rejection.

Gurbani does not specifically teach providing the caller address and location on a map to the user/subscriber.

However, Robbins teaches the use of (ALI) automatic location identifier, which displays the location information of the caller to the (PSAP) Public Safety Answering Point (PC) to provide the necessary help in case of an emergency calls such as 911 calls, (see col.1, lines 24-43, col.2, lines 53-61 and col.4, lines 3-10).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate the feature of accessing the caller location and address as taught by Robbins into the Gurbani system in order to provide the subscriber with more information and enhance the efficiency of the caller ID information transmitted to him/her.

The use of map would have been obvious, since Robbins teaches that the ALI information will be displayed on the PSAP (PC), (see col. 4, lines 4-10).

### ***Conclusion***

6. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Rasha S AL-Aubaidi whose telephone number is (703) 605-5145. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Friday from 7:30 am to 4:30 pm.

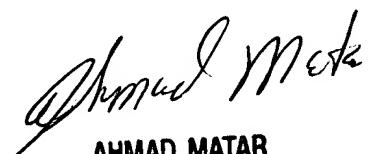
If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Ahmad F Matar, can be reached on (703) 305-4731. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is (703) 872-9314.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the receptionist whose telephone number is (703) 305-4700.

Examiner

Rasha Al-Aubaidi

05/14/2003

  
AHMAD MATAR  
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER  
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